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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/038,421	01/07/2002	Keith Oliver	170566-00006	9467

7590

04/09/2003

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EXAMINER

PREVIL, DANIEL

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2632

DATE MAILED: 04/09/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/038,421

Applicant(s)

OLIVER ET AL.

Examiner

Daniel Previl

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 0202.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

1. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

2. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claims 1, 6, 13, the phrase "may" accordingly renders the claims vague and indefinite.

Regarding claims 4, 11, 14, the phrase "indiction" accordingly is unclear.

Claims 2-3, 5, 7-10, 12, 15-17 are rejected for the same reason since they depend from a rejected claim.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lezotte (US 5,839,821) in view of McDermott (US 5,161,879).

Regarding claim 1, Lezotte discloses thermal detection means (detectors 28, 30) for detecting a thermal change within a field of view (infrared detectors are used which are responsive to the thermal energy in the surrounding environment, including thermal energy generated by human beings and animals) (col. 2, lines 61-64); thermal detection means having a central axis within field of view (detectors 28, 30 in the center and in front face of a cavity 22 ) (fig. 2); and indicator which indicates the sensing of a heat source (bar-type display indicates the strength of the sensed thermal emissions) (col. 3, lines 29-31); whereby an operator may locate a heat source by sensing the presence of the heat source through the thermal detection means and then locating the position of the located heat source by directing the light beam from the light emitting means while viewing the location with a light viewing device (user monitors the LED array 8 while pointing the flashlight in the direction of a suspect but prevent the suspect from seeing the light generated by the LED array) (col. 3, lines 10-31).

Lezotte discloses every feature of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose light emitting means having a light beam of a wavelength outside the visible spectrum of a human, light beam being aligned generally parallel and closely adjacent to thermal detection means axis.

However, McDermott discloses light emitting means having a light beam of a wavelength (wavelength is inherently included in the light beam) outside the visible spectrum of a human (light sources in a hooded housing that shapes a beam of emitted radiation so that the direction of the emitted light beam is

restricted to illuminate essentially that surface to be seen by the user) (col. 2, lines 25-40), light beam being aligned generally parallel and closely adjacent to thermal detection means axis (LEDs 63 are arranged in parallel adjacent to incandescent lamp 62) (fig. 8; col. 9, lines 30-63).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of McDermott in Lezotte. Doing so would perform efficiently conduct surveillance tracking while minimizing the possibility of the user being located by hostile observers with their unaided vision, so hostile observers such as criminals or terrorists could be arrested without any time to attack the concern authorities as taught by McDermott (col. 1, lines 10-22).

Regarding claim 2, the above combination discloses all the limitations in claim 1 and McDermott further discloses second light emitting means generating a beam of light in a visible spectrum (emitted light beam is restricted to illuminate that surface to be seen by the user) (col. 24-40) and being aligned generally parallel and closely adjacent to thermal detection means (LEDs 63 are arranged in parallel adjacent to incandescent lamp 62) (fig. 8; col. 9, lines 30-63).

Regarding claim 3, Lezotte discloses a visual indication of the sensing of the heat source (LED array 8 produces a visible signal) (col. 3, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 4, Lezotte discloses audible indication of the sensing of a heat source (audio speaker) (col. 5, lines 11-12).

Regarding claim 5, Lezotte discloses earpiece speaker (col. 5, lines 43).

Regarding claim 6, Lezotte discloses a housing (flashlight 2) (fig. 1); a thermal detector mounted within housing to detect a heat source generally along a field of view (infrared detectors are used which are responsive to the thermal energy in the surrounding environment, including thermal energy generated by human beings and animals) (fig. 2; col. 2, lines 61-64); generally centered along thermal detector field of view (fig. 2); an operator may locate a heat source by sensing the presence of the heat source through the thermal detector and then locating the position of the heat source (user monitors the LED array 8 while pointing the flashlight in the direction of a suspect but prevent the suspect from seeing the light generated by the LED array) (col. 3, lines 10-31).

Lezotte discloses every feature of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose light emitting device mounted within housing positioned to emit a beam of light.

However, McDermott discloses light emitting device mounted within housing positioned to emit a beam of light (light sources in a hooded housing that shapes a beam of emitted radiation so that the direction of the emitted light beam is restricted to illuminate essentially that surface to be seen by the user) (col. 2, lines 25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of McDermott in

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Lezotte. Doing so would perform efficiently conduct surveillance tracking while minimizing the possibility of the user being located by hostile observers with their unaided vision, so hostile observers such as criminals or terrorists could be arrested without any time to attack the concern authorities as taught by McDermott (col. 1, lines 10-22).

Regarding claim 7, Lezotte discloses a visual indication of the sensing of the heat source (LED array 8 produces a visible signal) (col. 3, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 8, the above combination discloses all the limitations in claim 6 and McDermott further discloses light of a wavelength outside the visible spectrum of a human (to prevent radiation from the lamps of light energy into the volume of spaced centered along the horizontal planes where other persons or instruments could possibly detect the light and its user) (col. 2, lines 30-35).

Regarding claim 9, the above combination discloses all the limitations in claim 1 and McDermott further discloses second light emitting means generating a beam of light in a visible spectrum (emitted light beam is restricted to illuminate that surface to be seen by the user) (col. 2, lines 24-40) and being aligned generally parallel and closely adjacent to thermal detection means linear direction of sensitivity (LEDs 63 are arranged in parallel adjacent to incandescent lamp 62) (fig. 8; col. 9, lines 30-63).

Regarding claim 10, Lezotte discloses a visual indication of the sensing of the heat source (LED array 8 produces a visible signal) (col. 3, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 11, Lezotte discloses audible indication of the sensing of a heat source (audio speaker) (col. 5, lines 11-12).

Regarding claim 12, Lezotte discloses earpiece speaker (col. 5, lines 43).

Regarding claim 13, Lezotte discloses a thermal detector (28, 30) having a beam of sensitivity along a central axis (fig. 2); light viewing device adapted to enable a viewer to view the light produced by light emitting device (users monitors the LED array 8) (col. 3, lines 13-21); and aligned generally along thermal detector beam of sensitivity central axis (fig. 2); whereby an operator may locate a heat source by sensing the presence of the heat source through the thermal detection means and then locating the position of the located heat source by directing the light beam from the light emitting means while viewing the location with a light viewing device (user monitors the LED array 8 while pointing the flashlight in the direction of a suspect but prevent the suspect from seeing the light generated by the LED array) (col. 3, lines 10-31).

Lezotte discloses every feature of the claimed invention but fails to explicitly disclose light emitting means having a light beam of a wavelength outside the visible spectrum of a human.

However, McDermott discloses light emitting means having a light beam of a wavelength (wavelength is inherently included in the light beam) outside the visible spectrum of a human (light sources in a hooded housing that shapes a beam of emitted radiation so that the direction of the emitted light beam is



restricted to illuminate essentially that surface to be seen by the user) (col. 2, lines 25-40).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of McDermott in Lezotte. Doing so would perform efficiently conduct surveillance tracking while minimizing the possibility of the user being located by hostile observers with their unaided vision, so hostile observers such as criminals or terrorists could be arrested without any time to attack the concern authorities as taught by McDermott (col. 1, lines 10-22).

Regarding claim 14, the above combination discloses all the limitations in claim 1 and McDermott further discloses second light emitting means generating a beam of light in a visible spectrum (emitted light beam is restricted to illuminate that surface to be seen by the user) (col. 2, lines 24-40) and being aligned generally parallel and closely adjacent to thermal detection means linear direction of sensitivity (LEDs 63 are arranged in parallel adjacent to incandescent lamp 62) (fig. 8; col. 9, lines 30-63).

Regarding claim 15, Lezotte discloses a visual indication of the sensing of the heat source (LED array 8 produces a visible signal) (col. 3, lines 14-16).

Regarding claim 16, Lezotte discloses audible indication of the sensing of a heat source (audio speaker) (col. 5, lines 11-12).

Regarding claim 17, Lezotte discloses earpiece speaker (col. 5, lines 43).

***Conclusion***

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Winberg et al. (US 4,758,933) discloses a firearm with flashlight locator.

Melville et al. (US 6,097,353) discloses an augmented retinal display with view tracking and data positioning.

Anglin, Jr. et al. (US 6,069,557) discloses an automatic long-life infrared emitter and locator system.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel Previl whose telephone number is 703 305-1028. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday. The examiner can also be reached on alternate Fridays.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel WU can be reached on 703 308-6730. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703 872-9314 for regular communications and 703 872-9315 for After Final communications.

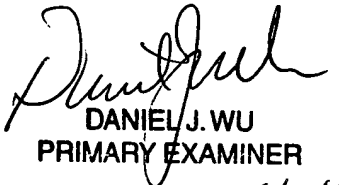
Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703 305-4700.

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Daniel Previl  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2632

DP  
March 29, 2003

  
DANIEL J. WU  
PRIMARY EXAMINER  
4/6/03